## §51.20

(e) Option to Submit Inputs to Emission Inventory Estimation Models in Lieu of Emission Estimates. For a given inventory year, EPA may allow states to submit comprehensive input values for models capable of estimating emissions from a certain source type on a national scale, in lieu of submitting the emission estimates otherwise required by this subpart.

## §51.20 What are the emission thresholds that separate point and nonpoint sources?

- (a) All anthropogenic stationary sources must be included in your inventory as either point or nonpoint sources
- (b) Sources that meet the definition of point source in this subpart must be reported as point sources. All pollutants specified in §51.15(a) must be reported for point sources, not just the pollutant(s) that qualify the source as a point source. The reporting of wildland and agricultural fires is encouraged but not required.
- (c) If your state has lower emission reporting thresholds for point sources than paragraph (b) of this section, then you may use these in reporting your emissions to EPA.
- (d) All stationary sources that are not reported as point sources must be reported as nonpoint sources. Episodic wind-generated particulate matter (PM) emissions from sources that are not major sources may be excluded, for example dust lifted by high winds from natural or tilled soil. In addition, if not reported as point sources, wildland and agricultural fires must be reported as nonpoint sources. Emissions nonpoint sources may be aggregated to the county level, but must be separated and identified by source classification code (SCC). Nonpoint source categories or emission events reasonably estimated by the state to represent a de minimis percentage of total county and state emissions of a given pollutant may be omitted.

## §51.25 What geographic area must my state's inventory cover?

Because of the regional nature of these pollutants, your state's inventory must be statewide, regardless of any area's attainment status.

## §51.30 When does my state report which emissions data to EPA?

All states are required to report two basic types of emission inventories to EPA: Every-year Cycle Inventory; and Three-year Cycle Inventory. The sources and pollutants to be reported vary among states.

- (a) Every-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b, and 2c of appendix A of this subpart for the specific data elements to report every year.
- (1) All states are required to report every year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in §51.15(a)(1) from Type A (large) point sources, as defined in Table 1 of appendix A of this subpart. The first every-year cycle inventory will be for the 2009 inventory year and must be submitted to EPA within 12 months, *i.e.*, by December 31, 2010.
- (2) States subject to the emission reporting requirements of  $\S 51.122$  (the NO<sub>X</sub> SIP Call) are required to report every year the ozone season emissions of NO<sub>X</sub> and summer day emissions of NO<sub>X</sub> from any point, nonpoint, onroad mobile, or nonroad mobile source for which the state specified control measures in its SIP submission under  $\S 51.121(g)$ . This requirement begins with the inventory year prior to the year in which compliance with the NO<sub>X</sub> SIP Call requirements is first required.
- (3) In inventory years that fall under the 3-year cycle requirements, the reporting required by the 3-year cycle satisfies the every-year reporting requirements of paragraph (a).
- (b) Three-year cycle. See Tables 2a, 2b and 2c to appendix A of subpart A for the specific data elements that must be reported triennially.
- (1) All states are required to report for every third inventory year the annual (12-month) emissions of all pollutants listed in §51.15(a)(1) from all point sources, nonpoint sources, onroad mobile sources, and nonroad mobile sources. The first 3-year cycle inventory will be for the 2011 inventory and must be submitted to us within 12 months, i.e., by December 31, 2012. Subsequent 3-year cycle (2011, 2014, etc.) inventories will be due 12 months after the end of the inventory year, i.e., by December 31 of the following year.